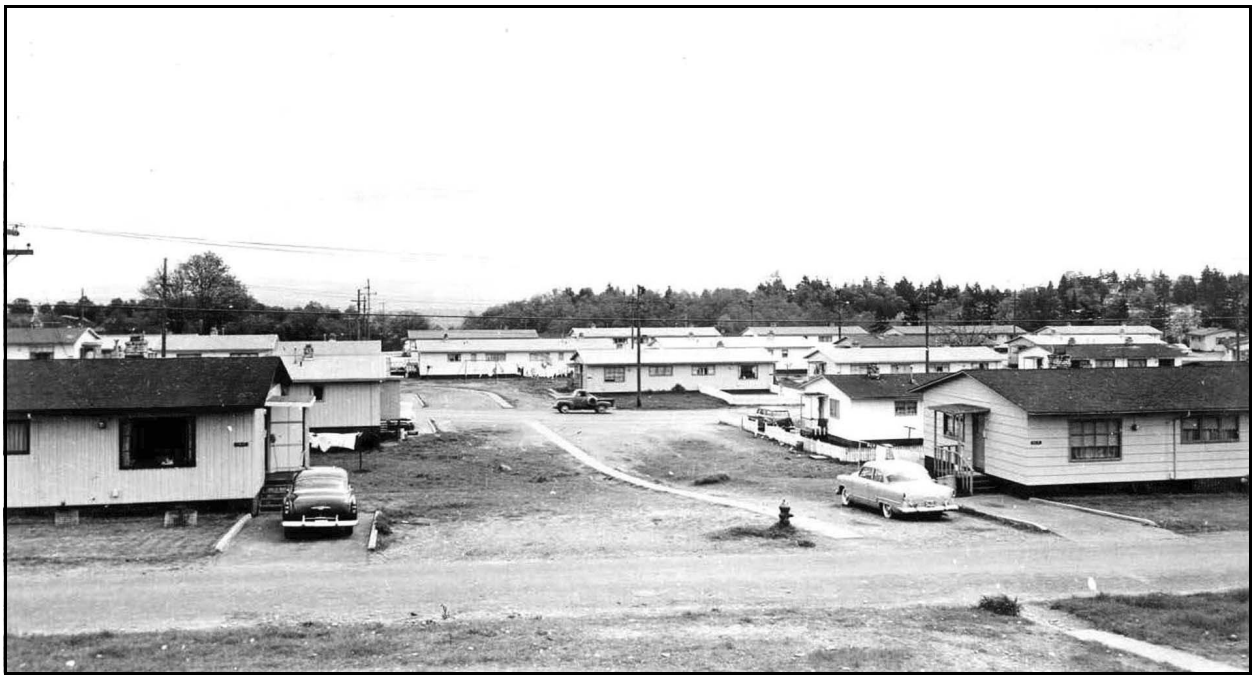
APPENDIX I

HERITAGE RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT

HERITAGE RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE GREENBRIDGE PROJECT, KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON



November 6, 2003

NORTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, INC
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

HERITAGE RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE GREENBRIDGE PROJECT, KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Prepared For

King County Department of Development and Environmental Services
and
King County Housing Authority

by

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NWAA Report Number: WA03-23

November 6, 2003

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Cover: White Center Heights (Park Lake Homes I), c. 1950, from the King County Housing Authority archives.

KEY INFORMATION

Report Number of Associated Federal Project Number: NWAA Project Report No. WA03-23

Agency Name: King County Department of Development and Environmental Services (KC DDES) and King County Housing Authority (KCHA).

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Date: May 30, 2003

County: King

Township, Range, Section: T. 23N., T. 4 E., Section 6, NW¼, NE¼ and NE¼, NW¼ , Willamette Meridian (Figure 1).

Project Location and Description

This report reviews historic and cultural resources in the vicinity of Park Lake Homes I, owned by the King County Housing Authority. Park Lake Homes lies in unincorporated King County, just south of the Seattle city limits at SW Roxbury Street. Its borders are irregular, but generally extend south to SW 102nd Street, between 1st Avenue SW on the east and 12th Avenue SW on the west (Figure 1). The project is surrounded primarily by single-family homes on all sides. The White Center business district is approximately four blocks to the west.

The existing housing project, originally known as White Center Heights, was constructed in 1942-43 by the federal government as housing for workers in World War II defense plants. Since the 1950s it has been owned by the Housing Authority and rented to low-income residents. Over the past five decades Park Lake has been home to immigrants from all over the world, and has played a vital part in the White Center community.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) was identified by using the Greenbridge-Hope VI Master Plan drawing as well as a field survey of the site. The APE is the site of the existing Park Lake I homes (including the site of the former White Center Heights Elementary School) and two small areas that are bordered on three sides by the project (Figure 2).

Regulatory Context

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, requires that federal agencies identify and assess the effects of federally assisted undertakings on historic properties and to consult with others to find acceptable ways to resolve those that are

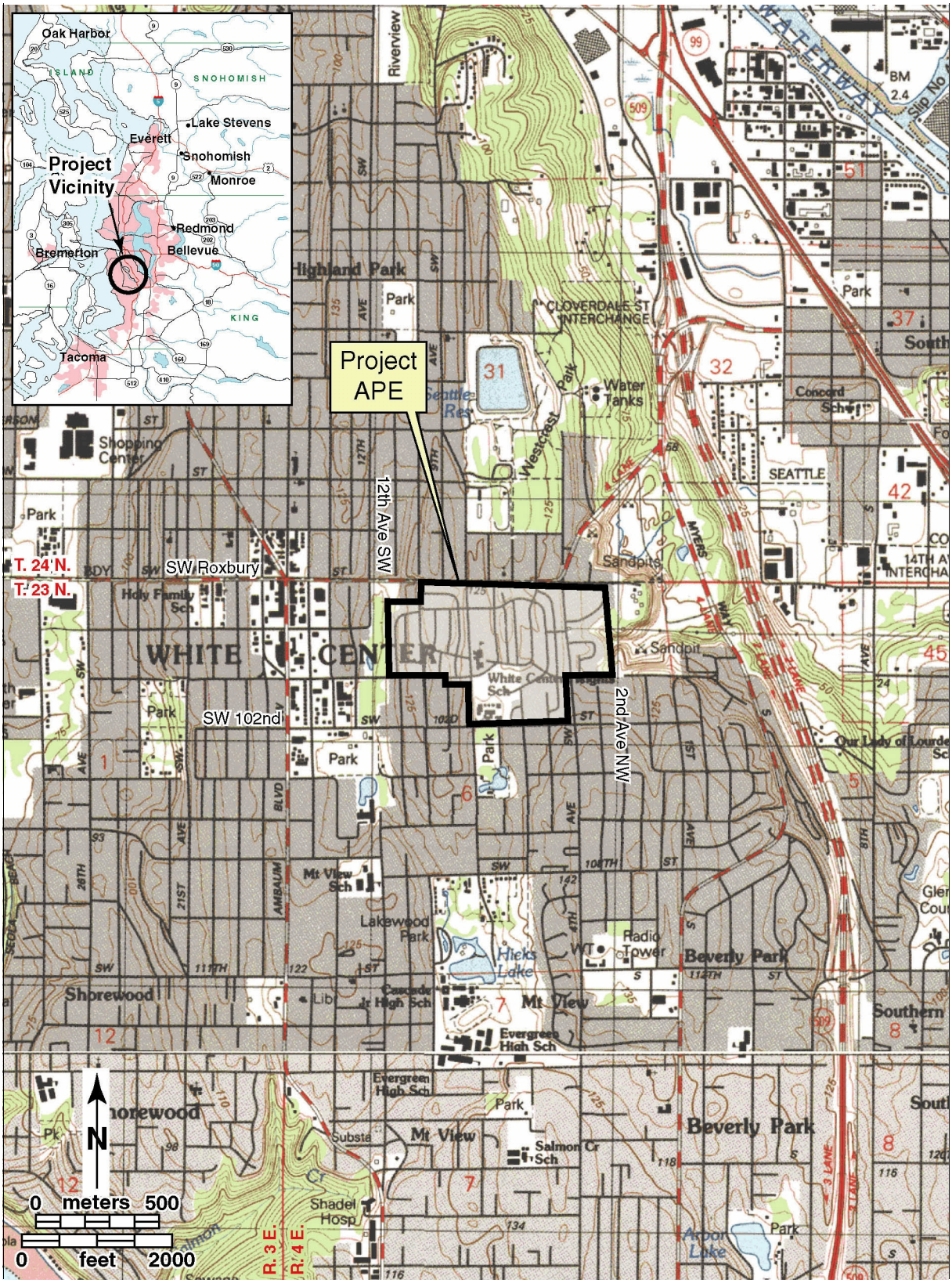

Figure 1. Project location (USGS Seattle South and Burien, 1983, 7.5'x15' Quads., metric).

Figure 2. Greenbridge Development Project area and APE.

adverse. Properties protected under Section 106 are those that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Eligible properties must generally be at least 50 years old, possess integrity of physical characteristics, and meet at least one of four criteria for significance. Regulations implementing Section 106 (36 CFR Part 800) encourage maximum coordination with the environmental review process required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and with other statutes. The Washington State Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) and the Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) may also apply. On the state level, the Washington State Heritage Register recognizes historic resources that are significant in the history of the state, but it does not provide statutory protection for these resources.

Historic resources are buildings, landmarks, sites, structures and objects that reflect the character of a community's past. Cultural and archaeological resources include artifacts, places, plants, animals and structures, as well as attributes such as traditions, customs, arts, beliefs and other qualities that reflect the characteristics of a civilization or group of people.

Locally, the King County Comprehensive Plan (adopted 2001) provides that the County "administers a regional historic preservation program to identify, evaluate and protect historic and archaeological resources." It further provides that the County "shall encourage land uses and development that retain and enhance significant historical and archaeological resources and sustain historical community character." The Plan requires that County agencies coordinate with the Office of Cultural Resources to provide consistent review of County undertakings and projects in unincorporated King County. The County Landmark Code (KCC 20.62) also provides the historic preservation officer with substantive authority under SEPA to review proposed projects that would alter, demolish, relocate or affect the historic character of any resource identified in the King County Historic Resource Inventory.

The King County Landmarks Commission is responsible for designating historic landmarks in unincorporated King County. These landmarks are properties important to local, state or national history and worthy of recognition and preservation. Once a property is designated as an historic landmark, a Certificate of Appropriateness issued by the Landmarks Commission is necessary for any exterior changes, relocation or demolition of the property.

An historic resource maybe designated as King County landmark if it is more than forty years old and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state or local history; or
- Is associated with the lives of a person significant in national, state or local history; or
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, style or method of design or construction, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Has yielded, or may be likely yield, information important in prehistory or history; or
- Is an outstanding work of a designer or builder who has made a substantial contribution to the art.

A resource may also be designated as a community landmark if it is an easily identifiable visual feature of its neighborhood, contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of the neighborhood, or because of its association with significant historical events or historic themes, association

with important persons, or recognition by local citizens for substantial contribution to the community.

Section 106 Process

The review process of Section 106 of the NHPA consists of four steps (36CFR800). The first is the initiation of the process, which involves determining if the action is an undertaking, determining whether that action has the potential to affect historic properties, and identifying consulting parties. KC DDES, designee for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, has determined that the Greenbridge project qualifies as an undertaking and has initiated consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the following federally recognized tribes: Muckleshoot, Suquamish, Puyallup, Snoqualmie, and Tulalip. The non-federally recognized Duwamish Tribe was also contacted (Appendix A).

The second step is to identify historic properties. In order to complete this step, the APE must be identified, the scope and results of previous identification efforts must be reviewed, and appropriate studies designed to identify and evaluate historic properties must be completed. KC DDES defined the APE and requested concurrence from SHPO and comment from concerned tribes. SHPO concurred and no comment has been received from the tribes (Appendix A). The following report addresses identification of historic properties.

The third and fourth steps are taken if historic properties are identified. The third step is to apply the criteria of adverse effect (36CFR800.5) to determine if such effects have occurred. The fourth step, implemented if historic properties are adversely affected, is consultation among the SHPO, concerned tribes or other consulting parties to find ways to avoid or minimize the effects.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The end of the Pleistocene, the last great ice age, marked the beginning of the evolution of the modern landscape, climate, and vegetation in northwestern Washington. Glacial retreat began shortly after 15,000 years ago and by circa 13,500 years before present (BP), the project area was completely free of ice (Dethier et al. 1995). Archaeological evidence indicates that people were living in the region by 11,000 years ago (Carlson 1990). Changing environmental conditions since the end of the Pleistocene, including sea level changes, large-scale climate changes, and tectonic and seismic activity, have affected the kinds and distributions of resources used by people as well as the suitability of particular landforms for occupation. Environmental changes also have consequences for the archaeological record in terms of site visibility and preservation. Information about more recent land use comes from ethnographic and historic records that describe a period of time when native cultures were dramatically altered by Euroamerican settlement. This settlement brought differing cultural traditions, new technologies, and catastrophic disease epidemics (Boyd 1999; Campbell 1989). The following sections provide a brief discussion of the environmental and cultural setting for the project area.

Geologic History

The project area is located in the Puget Lowland, an elongated topographic and structural depression oriented on a north/south axis bordered on the east by the Cascade Mountains and on the west by the Olympic Mountains. The Lowland is characterized by rolling low-relief

topography with some deeply incised ravines and in general, the elevation of the ground surface is within 500 feet of sea level (Troost and Stein 1995).

The current landscape was greatly affected by glacial advance and retreat in the late Pleistocene and by climatic changes since the melting of the glaciers. Fifteen thousand years ago the Puget Lobe of the Fraser Glaciation, the most recent glacial episode, covered the Puget Lowland with ice as far south as Centralia and in thicknesses of approximately 4,000 feet (1,220 meters) as far south as Everett (Dethier et al. 1995). As the ice sheet advanced large amounts of sediment were deposited on a vast outwash plain that extended from the Olympic Mountains to the Cascade Mountains. As the ice sheet continued southward over the outwash, the surface was modified by the creation of drumlins (low elongate-shaped hills composed of glacial till) and the excavation of deep linear troughs by subglacial meltwater streams. These troughs are now occupied by large lakes, rivers and the waters of Puget Sound (Booth 1994; Booth and Goldstein 1994). Glacial retreat began soon after and by 13,500 years BP the area was ice free and till, outwash, and drift were deposited over bedrock previously scoured by glacial advances. These unconsolidated sediments were cut by glacial meltwater, which also deposited other stratified sands, silts, and gravels. Additionally, glacial retreat brought about rapid isostatic rebound. Landforms stopped rising relative to the surface elevation of Puget Sound by approximately 9,000 years ago and sea level attained its present elevation approximately 5,000 years ago (Galster and Laprade 1991; Thorson 1981). Holocene geomorphic processes contributing to the modern landscape include weathering and erosion in the uplands and sedimentation in stream valleys, lakes, and inlets forming the modern flood plains, deltas, and embayments.

The topography of the project area reflects this history. The parcel, at an elevation of 400 feet above mean sea level (amsl), is located on the eastern edge of the Des Moines Drift upland, a north/south trending upland separating the Duwamish-Green River Valley from Puget Sound (Galster and Laprade 1991). The Duwamish-Green River Valley, at an elevation of 100 feet amsl, is a large north/south trending Pleistocene glacial trough with Elliott Bay at its mouth. This valley was once a branch of Puget Sound from the time the Vashon glacier retreated until the Osceola mudflow occurred around 5,700 years ago. The mudflow changed the drainage pattern of the White River, which then brought mudflow and drift materials into the Duwamish Valley, raising the valley floor to above sea-level and eventually forming the present floodplain of the Duwamish-Green River Valley (Dragovich et al. 1994). Tectonic activity in the region has also caused local uplift in some portions of Puget Sound that resulted in higher local relative sea levels in the past (for example see Campbell 1981:28-32). Therefore, it is possible that prior to the Osceola Mudflow, the Duwamish-Green River Valley arm of Puget Sound may have been closer in elevation to the eastern edge of the Des Moines upland than at present.

The Duwamish-Green River, approximately 1.5 miles east of the parcel, originates in the western foothills of the Cascade Mountains and empties into Elliott Bay several miles north of the project parcel. According to Galster and Laprade (1991), the river once flowed into Elliott Bay 0.5 miles southeast of its current location but channel straightening in the early twentieth century diverted the channel to its present location.

The central portion of the parcel occupies a shallow basin that was likely once a wetland draining south into Green's pond approximately ¼ mile south and eventually into Puget Sound via Salmon Creek located approximately 1½ miles southeast of the parcel. The extreme western edge of the project overlooks a shallow wetland occupying a north/south trending ravine, known locally as White Center Pond. This pond drains south into Lake Garrett, a small

natural lake approximately ¾ miles south of the parcel which is part of the Salmon Creek Watershed. The eastern boundary of the parcel is at the edge of a bluff overlooking the Duwamish-Green River Valley.

Vegetation

Native vegetation in lowland western Washington is characterized by forests of the *Tsuga heterophylla* (western hemlock) Zone, which are represented by western hemlock, western red cedar, and Douglas fir with a dense shrub and herbaceous understory including sword fern, bracken fern, salal, Oregon grape, ocean spray, blackberry, r ed huckleberry, and red elderberry. Coastal forests extending from sea level to 3,000 feet (900 meters) amsl, consist primarily of western hemlock, western red cedar, grand fir, Douglas fir and to a lesser extent Sitka spruce and shore pine (Kruckeberg 1991). Along stream courses and on floodplains, red alder, black cottonwood, bigleaf maple, and other riparian taxa predominate while parkland and prairies are present in drier outwash soils. Taxa typical of somewhat drier conditions include madrona, Douglas fir, bracken fern, grasses, and other herbaceous and shrub species. Lower river valleys typically include numerous wetlands, supporting willow, alder cranberries, cattail, reeds, wapato, and skunk cabbage (Franklin and Dyrness 1973).

The vegetation in the project parcel has been greatly altered by modern land use and urban landscaping. As discussed above, portions of the parcel, although currently devoid of native vegetation, were likely shallow wetlands prior to development.

Fauna

A variety of animals important to prehistoric and historic inhabitants are native to the project vicinity, and would have been available for hunting until the early historic period. Larger terrestrial mammals include; elk, black-tail deer, black bear, coyote, and mountain lion. Smaller mammals, including species of rabbit, squirrel, chipmunk, raccoon, porcupine and weasel were also residents of the project area (Kruckeberg 1991; Larrison 1967). Lakes, ponds, and river tributaries in the area were occupied by migratory and resident waterfowl as well as aquatic mammals such as beaver and muskrat. Coho, chinook, and chum salmon are still present in the Duwamish River as are English sole, flounder, and perch (Williams et al. 1975). Shellfish such as mussel, clam, and crab reside along portions of the Duwamish as well. Marine mammals residing in Puget Sound either year-round or seasonally include: harbor seal, sea lion, porpoise, orca, and grey whale.

Paleoenvironments

Vegetation has changed substantially since the end of the Pleistocene (e.g., Barnosky et al. 1987; Tsukada and Hibbert 1981). Pioneer and early successional species such as lodgepole pine, bracken fern, and alder colonized the newly deglaciated landscape, followed by Douglas fir. Continued warming and/or drying conditions during the early Holocene between 10,500 and approximately 7,000 BP allowed the persistence of Douglas fir and the expansion of grasslands, oak, and hazel. By approximately 7,000 years ago, western red cedar and hemlock began to expand, becoming dominant by about 5,000 years ago. The modern climate regime was established between 5,000 and 4,000 years ago and is characterized by relatively cool, moist conditions and closed canopy climax forests (Tsukada and Hibbert 1981; Whitlock 1992). Hebda and Matthewes (1984) have attributed the appearance in the archaeological record of a

massive woodworking technology, plank houses and large semi-permanent sites, and other characteristics of the ethnographic pattern to the establishment of these mature cedar forests.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Washington consists of a small number of fluted projectile points characteristic of the period between 12,000 to 11,000 BP and Olcott sites, thought to represent an early period of occupation prior to development of marine-oriented cultures (Carlson 1990; Mattson 1971; Meltzer and Dunnell 1987). Olcott sites are estimated to date between 8,000 and 5,000 BP and are commonly found on landforms overlooking river valleys or the sea (Kidd 1964). These sites, named after the type site in Snohomish County, have been identified in various parts of the Puget Lowlands, northwest Washington, and inland western Washington foothill valleys (Kidd 1964; Mattson 1985). The "Olcott" lithic assemblages consist of opportunistic tools derived from local cobbles and include large lanceolate and stemmed projectile points, scrapers, flaked cobbles, and debitage. These assemblages are traditionally interpreted as representing a subsistence strategy focused on large land mammals, although they are more likely only one component of a more diverse adaptation. Sites dating to before 5,000 BP are rare on the marine shoreline, due to several factors including poor preservation conditions, submersion by subsequent sea level rise, and differences in distribution of terrestrial, intertidal and marine resources.

Sites from the middle period (circa 5,000 to 2,000 BP) are in a wider variety of settings and represent increasingly differentiated functions, suggesting a well-established seasonal cycle. Intensified exploitation of specific local environments, especially the open prairies and salmon-rich streams is apparent in the distribution of sites and artifact types. Seasonally occupied villages were located in the river valleys or on saltwater shorelines and people appear to have increased their reliance upon riverine and marine resources . A more diverse array of tool types emerges including: groundstone, bone and antler tools, ground shell implements and new projectile point styles such as stemmed and notched dart-sized forms (Blukis Onat 1987; Fladmark 1982; Miss and Campbell 1991).

The late prehistoric period (after 2,500 BP) is characterized by population concentration along rivers or the saltwater shoreline in permanent winter villages, increased use of seasonal camps in both upland and lowland environments, and possibly by a somewhat more specialized resource base (Blukis Onat 1987; Carlson 1990). Full-scale development of marine-oriented cultures on the saltwater shoreline and inland hunting, gathering and riverine fishing cultures as represented in the ethnograhic record, are apparent. A variety of small arrow point styles replaced dart points, and an assortment of groundstone, chipped stone, and bone tools associated with hunting, fishing, and plant processing appeared. Population appears to have increased and the way of life described in ethnographies was established.

Ethnography and Ethnohistory

The project lies within the traditional territory of the Duwamish, a Southern Coast Salish, Lushootseed speaking people. The Duwamish occupied 28 villages along rivers, lakes and salt-water shores at the time of Euroamerican settlement in the region, including villages and camps located on the Duwamish, Black and Cedar Rivers, on Lakes Washington, Union, and

Sammamish and on Elliot Bay (Duwamish Tribal Website, Waterman 2001). The Muckleshoot, the tribal name adopted by several groups of people who relocated to the Muckleshoot Reservation, and the Suquamish, also Lushootseed-speaking people, utilized locations and resources within the project area as well (Muckleshoot Tribal Website 2003; Ruby and Brown 1986).

The Duwamish, like other Coast Salish groups, moved in a yearly cycle to take advantage of different resources. Winters were spent in permanent villages of cedar plank houses located on lower river courses and in sheltered areas on the saltwater shore. Stored salmon, berries and other preserved resources provided the majority of the food consumed during this time. At the end of winter, members of each village formed smaller groups and moved to seasonal camps to fish, hunt, and collect plant resources for both immediate and future use. The Duwamish relied primarily on marine resources including shellfish, fish, and marine mammals. Terrestrial game was primarily deer, elk, bear, rabbit and waterfowl. Vegetable foods included sprouts, roots, bulbs, berries, nuts and wapato (Duwamish Tribal Website 2003; Suttles and Lane 1990).

Even before the arrival of non-Indian settlers in the region, the Northwest was subject to European diseases introduced on the southeast coast of the continent and via Alaska and the Northwest Coast (Campbell 1989). The first recorded epidemic to hit Puget Sound was probably brought by the Spanish in 1775. The early nineteenth century witnessed epidemics of at least eight major diseases that caused significant declines in native populations (Boyd 1990).

In 1853, Isaac Stevens, the first Governor of Washington Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, was given a mandate to remove native peoples from their land to open it to non-native settlement. He sought to do so by signing treaties with tribes and placing them on reservations (Ruby and Brown 1986). In 1855, under the terms of the Point Elliot Treaty, the Duwamish were assigned to the Suquamish Port Madison Reservation on the Kitsap Peninsula, although most did not remain there. Some Duwamish went to the Muckleshoot Reservation in present day Auburn, however most continued to live in their traditional territory around present day Seattle, Burien, Tukwila, Renton and Redmond. The present day Duwamish have been petitioning the federal government for tribal recognition since 1925. Their request for federal recognition was approved during the Clinton administration, however that decision has since been reversed (Duwamish Tribal Website 2003; Ruby and Brown 1986).

History

Euro-American settlement in the White Center vicinity began in 1870, when the Solomon family purchased 318 acres from the federal government. They constructed a small cabin near the present location of 128th Avenue SW and Ambaum Boulevard SW. Much of the land proved too swampy for successful farming, so logging became the primary industry. The Carr and Hood logging operation began near Seola Beach in 1887, followed by the Gottlieb Green mill in 1888 (Young and Knapp, 1976). This mill was at Green's Pond near the present SW 102nd Street and 8th Avenue SW, close to the later site of White Center Heights Elementary School. Several other sawmills were established in the following decade. In the 1890s the first road was constructed, roughly along what is now Myers Way SW, from Cloverdale Avenue SW in South Park up the hill, past Green's Pond, and southwest to Seola Beach (Young and Knapp, 1976). In 1909 a logging railroad was built to carry logs to Seola Beach for shipment. The logged-off land was divided into small farmsteads, many devoted to poultry or truck farms. Shortly after the turn of the century much of the property was platted for sale as residential lots.

However, significant residential growth did not occur until the arrival of streetcar service in 1912. The line originated near the present western terminus of the West Seattle bridge, extending down 16th Avenue SW to SW 107th Street, where it jogged over to 12th Avenue SW, returning to 16th Avenue SW to SW 120th Street and on to Lake Burien (Young and Knapp, 1976. By the 1920s a business district had developed, centered at 16th Avenue SW and SW Roxbury Street. Roxbury became the southwestern boundary of the City of Seattle when West Seattle was annexed in 1907 (West Seattle Herald,1987). The budding district acquired the name White Center about 1914, when, it is reported, two prominent merchants, Hiram Green and George White, tossed a coin for the privilege of naming the community (Young and Knapp, 1976).

The land that was later purchased for the White Center Heights housing project was platted early in the century as a portion of State Addition Number 5. However, it appears that no homes were ever built on the land. A 1920 map shows acreage and large lots to the east, with only a scattering of wood-frame homes north of SW Roxbury Street, the northern boundary of the current site. A 1931 photo of the vicinity, taken by the City of Seattle Water Department, shows SW Roxbury Street as a rough, unpaved road surrounded by logged-over scrub land with no structures.

World War II rapidly transformed Seattle, particularly the White Center area. Because of the large amount of undeveloped land in close proximity to the defense industries in the Duwamish Valley, a large number of homes were built in only a few years. In addition to the 1,000 units at White Center Heights and Lakewood Park, 276 privately-constructed defense worker homes were built to the west at SW Roxbury Street and 35th Avenue SW. This project was known as Roxbury Heights. The residential development was accompanied by commercial growth and the business district centered at 16th Avenue SW and SW Roxbury street thrived with restaurants, a wide variety of retail stores, a theater and skating rink.

Federal and Defense Housing

The federal government's first foray into directly providing housing occurred during World War I. Taken by surprise by the outbreak of war in Europe, both the government and the private construction industry were ill-prepared to meet the acute need for workers and housing at defense plants. The private sector was largely priced out of the market due to the rapid increase in the price of building materials. However, despite considerable difficulties, housing for 30,000 families and single workers was built quickly by two government agencies, the U.S. Shipping Board and the U.S. Housing Corporation. This experience helped shape industry and government reactions to the European emergency of the late 1930s.

During the mid-1930s, New Deal planners sought to alleviate some of the effects of the Depression by building housing for low-income families, particularly those displaced from failing farms. In 1934-35, the Public Works Administration built over 22,000 units in 59 slum clearance projects across the country. The federal Resettlement Administration constructed the new towns of Greenbelt (Maryland), Greendale (Wisconsin) and Greenhill (Ohio). These programs were soon halted by two court decisions holding that the federal government had no constitutional authority to build housing directly. In response, Congress passed the Wallace-Steagall Housing Act of 1937, which established the U.S. Housing Authority (USHA) to provide financing to local governments to construct housing for low-income persons (Handlin, 1979). By early 1941, more than 350 USHA projects were completed or under construction; these were primarily focused on families with children. Each local housing authority had flexibility to

select architects and to design projects suitable for its needs. The typical project was a planned community with small-scale multifamily residences, landscaping, play areas, community buildings and similar features.

As the 1930s ended, government and industry entered a state of "undeclared war," mobilizing to provide arms and other war materials to the Allies in Europe. This mobilization meant the movement of massive numbers of people to war plants, requiring large amounts of new housing. To avoid the debacle of 1917-18, planning began early. In June 1940, Congress passed the National Defense Housing Amendment, authorizing federal loans for construction of housing for three categories of people:

a) enlisted men with families;
b) employees of the Navy and War departments; and,
c) defense-industry workers with families.

Shortly afterward, in October 1940, the Lanham Act authorized the federal government to provide wartime housing in areas with declared housing shortages. The act also provided financing and insurance for private developers; of the estimated 1.9 million units of defense housing, approximately half were developed privately, most with federal assistance. The act required that temporary units be demolished after the war and that permanent units be conveyed to local housing authorities to provide low-income housing. By January of 1941, nearly a year before the United States entered the war, 30,000 housing units had been completed or contracted for, and another 20,000 units were in the process of negotiation and acquisition (Pencil Points, 1941).

King County Housing Authority

During the Depression, local officials saw the urgent need for housing and "slum clearance," and lobbied the state legislature to pass enabling legislation to create housing authorities in Washington. The Washington State Enabling Act was passed in February 1939 and the Housing Authority of the County of King was created soon afterward, on May 24, 1939. Its original purpose was "to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing for low-income families in the area outside the city of Seattle." It immediately embarked on a county-wide survey to identify the areas with the most substandard housing. Black Diamond, where coal miners were living in slum conditions, was identified as the area of greatest need. These fifty single family homes opened in April 1942 (they were demolished 1974).

By 1940 the almost incomprehensible impact of World War II on Seattle and King County was beginning. At Boeing alone, employment increased from 4,000 in September 1939 to 30,000 by December 1941. Shipyards, steel mills, coal mining and other industries also boomed. The city's population exploded from 368,302 in 1940 to 480,000 in 1943. To help house these new workers, the Housing Authority cooperated with federal agencies to build eleven wartime housing projects under the Lanham Act. Twelve projects, with 3,253 dwelling units, were built in unincorporated King County by federal housing agencies, with the Housing Authority administering and managing the projects. Most were in areas with easy access to Boeing and the shipyards and steel plants of the Duwamish Valley. The first two projects, near Lake Washington Shipyards in Kirkland, were begun in 1942. The third and largest project was White Center Heights, which was first occupied in February 1943. A fourth project, temporary units at Lakewood Park, was built several blocks to the south of White Center Heights in 1943. Later that year, three more Kirkland projects were constructed, followed by two more projects in

Auburn in 1944. A final project was built in South Park in 1945. At the end of the war, approximately 10,000 people were living in the Housing Authority's projects (KCHA, 1946).

Workers came from all over the country to work in King County's massive defense industry. One- third of the workers were from Washington, one-fifth from the Midwest, 15 percent from the Mountain states or Southwest and the remainder from the South, the East Coast or the Pacific states. Boeing Aircraft Company, with plants along the Duwamish River and in Renton and Tacoma, was the largest employer of project residents. About half of the women employees in the projects worked at Boeing, as they were more welcome there than in the shipyards. Another major employer for White Center Heights was Todd Pacific Shipyards, located at the mouth of the Duwamish River (KCHA, 1946).

Following the war, there was a gradual return back to the Housing Authority's original mission of serving low-income families, described in the Annual Report of 1945 as "those whose incomes are so low that private builders cannot serve them at a profit." Although the temporary projects were to be demolished immediately after the war, severe housing needs meant that some of them survived for many years. Lakewood Park, as described below, was not demolished until the 1960s. The massive numbers of returning veterans faced a severe housing shortage, and the projects were used primarily to house veterans and service men's families. Some projects were once again used as defense workers' housing during the Korean War, and they were permanently conveyed to the Housing Authority in the early 1950s. A period of transition followed, during which families whose incomes exceeded the allowable maximums were relocated to be replaced by others with lower incomes. Over the succeeding years, the residents have changed dramatically, from veterans and college students with small children to immigrant families from Southeast Asia and other parts of the world.

Park Lake Homes I

The housing development now known as Park Lake Homes I, was built as White Center Heights (Defense Housing Project #45133) by the Federal Public Housing Administration of the National Housing Agency (Figure 3). The project officially began on May 20, 1942, and the architectural drawings were completed soon after, on July 5,1942. Construction began immediately, with initial occupancy on February 2, 1943 and completion in June 1943. It was the Housing Authority's first Seattle-area project, constructed at the same time as the first two Kirkland projects. The main purpose was to serve workers in the nearby Duwamish industries, primarily for construction of the Boeing "Flying Fortress," as well as shipyards and steel mills. White Center Heights was the largest Housing Authority project, with 600 families housed in 300 duplexes. When White Center Heights was nearing completion, in February 1943, a second project, called Lakewood Park, was begun just to the south. This project, consisting of 400 temporary rowhouses, was first occupied in June of 1943. At the end of World War II, White Center Heights had 2,400 residents in its 600 units, an average of four people per unit. Nearby Lakewood Park had an additional 1,366 people. This equaled about 41 percent of the residents of all the Housing Authority's projects at that time (KCHA, 1946).

White Center Heights, like all the local defense housing projects, was an active community with numerous clubs and varied sports and social activities for adults, teenagers and children. The community building was the focus of social life, with a gymnasium/auditorium, a kitchen, a grocery store, a child care center and meeting space for clubs, classes and other activities

Figure 3. White Center Heights (Park Lake Homes I) c. 1950 (from the King County Housing Authority archives).

including dances, lectures and religious services. A children's playground and other sports facilities were available outdoors. A branch of the King County library was located nearby at Lakewood Park.

In the mid-1960s Lakewood Park, the defense housing project south of White Center Heights, was demolished and replaced with new low-income units. These 400 townhouses had been intended as temporary housing, and had long outlived their usefulness. The new development was called Park Lake Homes. Several new duplexes were also added in vacant spaces near White Center Heights Elementary school. In 1975 work began on updating the 600 units at White Center Heights. The duplexes were completely modernized, with new foundations, windows, cladding, roofs and porches as well as new electrical and plumbing systems, insulation, fixtures and appliances. This modernization project was completed in 1982. At this time the two projects were renamed, and the former White Center Heights became known as Park Lake Homes Site I. A new 20,000 square foot community building and recreation center was built on the location of the original community building on the east side of 8th Avenue SW. A new Head Start building was added adjoining on the north.

White Center Heights Elementary School was constructed as a separate Federally-funded project in 1943. It was located at the south edge of the residential area at the northeast corner of 8th Avenue SW and SW 102nd Street. The original school building accommodated 350 students in eleven classrooms, plus a near-by pre-school structure. Post-war growth led to expansions in 1953 and in the 1960s. By 1967 there were 690 elementary students and 175 students in the primary school (the former pre-school). The school was redeveloped in 1973, when renovation of Park Lake Homes began. The original 1943 classrooms were demolished and replaced with eight new classrooms, a resource center and a school office complex. The former pre-school building became a senior citizens center. Some of the Housing Authority's property was used for the expansion, increasing the school grounds from 7½ acres to 12 acres. The 1973 school has recently been demolished and construction of a new school is underway.

The Architects

Plans for White Center Heights were prepared by two prominent Seattle architects, Earle W. Morrison and John T. Jacobson. Those responsible for defense housing projects purposely sought out experienced local architects who could design quality communities, tailored to local needs, preferences and materials. After the long construction drought during the Depression, architects were generally eager to take on these new tasks. Accordingly, many well-known architects undertook work that was very unlike their previous practice experience. The architects probably worked with basic designs and specifications provided by the U. S. Housing Authority, adapting them to local materials, site conditions and regulations. With its gabled and hipped roofs, White Center Heights has a more traditional look than other nearby housing projects that were designed by local pioneers of Modernism such as Paul Thiry and J. Lister Holmes.

Earle Morrison began his practice in Spokane in 1919, moving to Seattle in 1926. He is best known for his high rise buildings. One is the Olive Tower Apartments, constructed in 1928-29 on Boren Street; the building has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Another notable work of Morrison is the Textile Tower (now known as the Tower Building), an Art Deco style high rise on Seventh Avenue in downtown Seattle. During the late 1920s-early 1930s he also designed smaller commercial buildings, but it is not known that he had previous experience in small-scale housing such as White Center Heights. Morrison died in 1955 (Ochsner, 1994).

Although he was listed as the associate architect, John T. "Ted" Jacobsen actually brought a greater amount of housing experience to the project. He had already completed work on the Northwest's first and most architecturally significant public housing project, Yesler Terrace (1940-43) for the Seattle Housing Authority. Here Jacobsen worked with such notable Modernist architects as Lister Holmes, William Bain, Sr., and the young Victor Steinbrueck. Jacobsen was also an artist and is noted for the significant frescoes depicting the history and exploration of the Northwest in the Smith Reading Room at the University of Washington's Suzzallo Library. Jacobsen worked on these murals with artist Paul Gustin in 1934-35.

Edwin Clair Heilman was the project landscape architect, working with the site engineers Sievers and Duecy. Heilman had considerable experience with housing projects, having been worked on three Seattle Housing Authority projects, Yesler Terrace (1940-43), Sand Point and Rainier Vista.

Architecture

Park Lake Homes I originally contained 300 duplexes (600 units) plus a community building and maintenance building. This section describes the buildings as originally planned and built. However, the buildings were significantly changed in the 1975-82 modernization, as described below.

The buildings were divided into four geographical sectors and four building types, all quite similar. For unknown reasons, the original plans call for 344 buildings, although only 300 were constructed.

Sector I: Buildings 1- 47, east of 4th Avenue SW
Sector II: Buildings 48 -156

Sector III: Buildings 157- 218
Community buildings on 8th Avenue SW
Sector IV: Buildings 219 - 344, west of 8th Avenue SW

The duplexes, all single-story, varied primarily in size, with slight variations in the type of cedar cladding (board and batten, shiplap or shingle) and in detailing (Figure 4). They had concrete post foundations and shallow-pitched gable roofs. All units were equipped with a coal heater with a brick chimney, centrally located in the living room, as well as a refrigerator and range, a utility room and bedroom closets. The living rooms were enhanced by the buildings' major feature, large divided light windows with either nine or twelve 16 inch by 18 inch glass panes, with a 10-inch wide window seat on the interior. Main entries, either at the ends of the buildings or in the front, had simple wood stoops. A coal bin and a shelter for trash cans was located between each two buildings.

According to the original plans, the majority of buildings were two-bedroom units; these totaled 189 buildings with 378 units, or 63 percent of the total. Thirty-four buildings (68 units) had one-bedroom units. Only two buildings were constructed in the Type B variation. One quarter of the units (75 buildings, or 150 units) were in the three-bedroom Type D buildings.

Type A and B Units:

Type A and B buildings had two one-bedroom units, measuring 48 feet by 48 feet (Figure 5). Each 576-square foot unit had a living room (18' 4" by 11'8"), a bedroom (12'3" by 11'4"), a utility room (5'4" by 5'6"),a bathroom and a kitchen with a small eating area. Entries were at each end of the building, each with a simple stoop sheltered by a flat roof, with wood steps, a wood balustrade and wood slats along the side to provide a sense of privacy. Type B units were similar to Type A, with front entries.

Figure 4. Typical White Center Heights (Park Lake Homes I) duplex, c. 1948 (from the King County Housing Authority archives).

Figure 5. Type A unit, note side entrance, c. 1950 (from the King County Housing Authority archives).

Type C Units:

Type C buildings measured 60 feet by 24 feet, with two two-bedroom units of 720 square feet each. Entries are on the front, with wide eaves covering the porch. The plans called for board-and-batten siding with horizontal wood in the gable ends and on the skirting. The living room had an eating area, but was only slightly larger than in the Type A buildings. The two bedrooms were slightly smaller than those in the one-bedroom units.

Type D buildings:

Type D buildings have three bedrooms, with each unit having 864 square feet but with each room smaller than in the other units.

Interiors

The original floor plans appear to have been influenced strongly by the recommendations of the U.S. Housing Authority (USHA) for defense housing (as described in *Architectural Record*, November 1941). In an effort to provide good quality and economical (but not "minimum") accommodations as quickly as possible, USHA issued guidelines and suggestive floor plans. Architects were encouraged to adjust the plans as needed for local conditions. The recommendations included: (1) sufficient in-unit storage, with a linen and coat closet and a closet and shelves in each bedroom; (2) a utility room rather than a basement; (3) bedrooms grouped together; (4) a bathroom accessible without going through a bedroom; (5) windows in each room; and (6) ceiling heights of at least 7 feet 10 inches. Although the unit size and room dimensions are small by modern standards, they are generally similar to the plans for modest houses that were commercially available at the time.

The interior of each unit consists of a small living room, entered directly from the front door; a kitchen, a utility room, a bathroom; and one to three bedrooms (about 110 to 130 square feet). Larger units have slightly larger kitchens, providing more dining space; none have a separate dining area. Kitchens have a refrigerator, electric range, sink and cabinets with minimal counter space (Figure 6).

Community Buildings

The most distinctive structures were the community buildings (Figure 7). These consisted of two flat-roofed Modernist structures with asymmetrical footprints, located on the east side of 8th Avenue SW. The larger one, measuring approximately 101 feet by 64 feet, contained a community room, club and craft rooms and a kitchen. The second building was to the north, connected by a covered passageway. Its footprint was roughly L-shaped, and it contained the management office, storerooms, a large shop, restrooms a boiler room and a garage at the north end. These structures appear to have been the most architecturally distinctive in the project, clearly reflecting the Modernist style that was then becoming popular in architectural design. These buildings were demolished in the mid-1970s.

Street Plan and Landscaping

Park Lake Homes I is distinguished from the surrounding communities by its curvilinear street plan (Figure 8). The internal street plan consists of two through roads (that were preexisting), 8th and 4th avenues SW, with houses aligned along several interior curving roads, constructed as part of the project. The buildings are generally in even rows facing the street. Community buildings were originally, and are now, located on the primary north-south street, 8th Avenue SW. The site is extensively landscaped with large trees and lawns. Numerous flowering shrubs were included in the original landscaping plans; it is not known if planting was done

Figure 6. Typical kitchen in a White Center Heights (Park Lake Homes I) home (KCHA 1946).

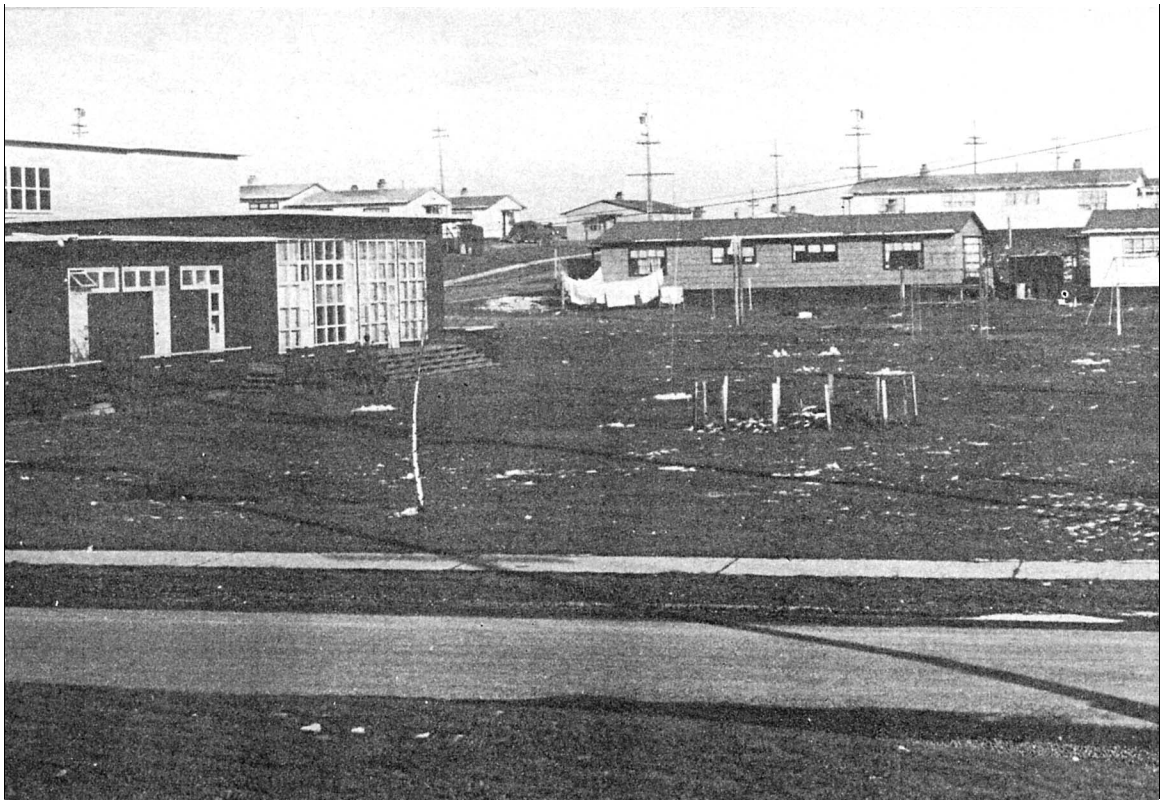

Figure 7. Example of White Center Heights (Park Lake Homes I) community building (at left; KCHA 1946)

according to these plans. The trees have become a notable feature of the site. According to photographs, some of them date from before project construction. Others were planted over the following years.

The one aspect of the early design that remains is the building siting and street pattern. By 1942, the curvilinear street plan had been frequently used for planned projects, both public housing and privately-developed suburbs. Although this did not become the standard urban form until after World War II, the 1939 *Kroll's Atlas* shows at least 15 curvilinear plats in Seattle. Many of these were designed to take advantage of views and topography, such as Mount Baker Park, Carlton Park, The Uplands above Seward Park, Laurelhurst and Queen Anne Park. Others were more middle class, such as Woodlawn Terrace and areas near Green Lake.

The curvilinear street plan has its modern antecedent in England's garden cities movement and the 1903 plan for the town of Letchworth, designed by Ebenezer Howard and Raymond Unwin. Unwin's 1909 book, *Town Planning in Practice*, became the accepted planning manual in both England and the United States. Curving streets following the topography were thought to be more healthful, providing protection from winds and allowing homes to be sited for maximum sunlight. In the United States, curvilinear streets were commonly used in the late nineteenth century in planned suburbs for the wealthy. Frederick Law Olmsted pioneered the form in 1869 with his design for Riverside, Illinois. His firm continued to popularize this pattern throughout the country well into the twentieth century.

Figure 8. White Center Heights (Park Lake Homes I) showing curvilinear street plan, c. 1950 (from the King County Housing Authority archives).

By 1917, the curvilinear form was being used for working class neighborhoods as well as wealthy suburbs. The form had long been used for company towns in England. At least one World War I defense housing project, Atlantic Heights in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, had a curvilinear plan. Shortly afterwards, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. became director of Town Planning for the U. S. Housing Authority, which may have influenced later designs. By the 1930s, the curvilinear form was preferred for town planning, and was adopted by New Deal planners in Greenbelt and other new towns. These projects often had simple, rather monotonous buildings, so the curves were a means to add character and avoid the further monotony of the traditional grid pattern. As automobile ownership and traffic increased, such plans were also used to route heavy traffic away from quiet residential streets.

Given this context, it was logical that the curvilinear pattern was used for many defense housing projects, which followed directly from the town planning activities of the New Deal. The federal government made a concerted effort to build these projects as true communities with amenities and modern standards of building spacing and street layout, while minimizing costs. This street pattern was not only modern but was often the most economical way to address the topography. The goal was summarized by David Bohannon, a major builder of both public and private housing in California, who specifically called for "... complete planned communities with curvilinear streets, a neighborhood center, recreation areas, a shopping center...".

Examples in defense housing abound, both locally and nationally. Westpark in Bremerton, probably the first Puget Sound-area defense housing project, and Bremerton Gardens featured curving streets, conforming to the natural contours to preserve trees and afford views of Port Washington Narrows. Other local examples were High Point, Holly Park and Rainier Vista, all owned by the Seattle Housing Authority.

Archaeology and Previous Research

Early archaeological investigations in the lower Puget Sound region focused primarily on survey of the saltwater shorelines and river valleys. Sites in these in high probability environments were used to construct a chronological framework for the prehistory of the area (e.g. Bryan 1955, 1963; Howard 1948; Smith 1907). The sites were primarily occupation areas evidenced by shell middens indicative of established riverine and marine adaptations dating from middle to late prehistoric times.

The majority of recent archaeological investigations in the area have taken place because of specific development projects. The closest site to the project parcel is the Duwamish No. 1 Site (45KI23), on the west bank of the Duwamish River approximately 2½ miles north of the project. The site is a large shell midden, comprised of materials reflecting four occupations of different ages and indicative of at least 1,000 years of Native American resource and land use in the area between A.D. 670 and A.D. 1700 (Campbell 1981; Jermann et al. 1977; Robbins et al. 1998; URS Corporation and BOAS, Inc. 1987).

Only one archaeological study has taken place within one mile of the project. This was the survey of a proposed cell tower site and no heritage resources were recorded (Rooke 2002). There are no known prehistoric or historic sites within one mile of the project.

EXPECTATIONS

The project was judged to have a moderate probability for encountering prehistoric sites based on geographic location, environmental characteristics, and available historic data. The parcel is on a plateau overlooking the Duwamish River Valley and may have been used prehistorically for activities peripheral to riverine and saltwater shore occupation such as; hunting, plant gathering, and cedar bark procurement. Evidence of prehistoric use might include isolated projectile points, flaked cobbles and other tools for plant or tree processing, and sparse scatters of lithic debitage indicative of tool repair. Because of the parcel location, the potential exists for prehistoric sites pre-dating the Osceola Mudflow (before 5,700 years ago) when the parcel overlooked the Duwamish embayment. The presence of wetlands in the area prior to historic development increases the likelihood of prehistoric resource utilization, however the development that has occurred since Euroamerican settlement reduced the probability that evidence of prehistoric use remains.

METHODS

Historical Survey

The historic resource assessment began with review of existing lists of landmarks in the National Register of Historic Places, the Washington Heritage Register, and historic landmarks designated by King County and the City of Seattle. No listings were found for the project area on the King County landmark list. The county and city inventories for the area were also reviewed. This existing inventory data was supplemented by a field survey of the project area.

Historical photos and the original plans for White Center Heights, along with a field survey, were used to determine the architectural integrity of the existing buildings. Buildings in the adjacent blocks included in the APE were surveyed as well.

Archaeological Fieldwork

Archaeological fieldwork was conducted May 8, 2003. A vehicular inspection of the entire roadway system was conducted to identify areas retaining topographic integrity. A pedestrian survey was carried out in common-yard areas between existing houses if the slope was approximately nine degrees (16 percent) or less. Shovel probes were excavated in areas appearing relatively undisturbed or believed to retain intact Holocene sediments and in order to determine the extent of cut-and-fill events. Shovel probes measuring 30 centimeters (12 inches) in diameter were excavated to depths averaging 60 centimeters (24 inches) below ground surface (bs).

Digital overview photographs were taken of the project area and a photo log was completed documenting the subject matter of each photograph. A standard NWAA daily work record was completed describing the environmental setting, field conditions, procedures, and contacts.

RESULTS

Field reconnaissance revealed the entire project area has undergone significant ground disturbance related to construction of the Park Lake housing development. Survey conditions and ground visibility were generally poor during the investigation due to the highly urbanized setting. The severely altered landscape is the result of cut-and-fill landscaping that afforded little opportunity to view undisturbed sediments. The modern landform is a shallow basin covered with an intricate web of interconnecting roads separating rows of uniformly constructed duplexes (Figure 9). The natural topography has been changed to accommodate generally north/south trending corridors terracing downward towards the center of the basin, located around 8th Avenue SW. Three shovel probes were excavated in an open field southwest of 8th Avenue SW and SW 100th Street and all revealed gravelly fill to a depth of 60 centimeters (24 inches) bs (Figure 10). The natural hydrology appears to have been replaced by an underground storm drain, although a vestige of the former occurs just south of the project within the White Center Heights Park.

The eastern boundary of the project extends along a bluff overlooking the Duwamish-Green River Valley and has been altered to accommodate residential and commercial development. This landform extends east of the parcel to a sharp drop-off of over 100 feet (30 meters). The hillside at the eastern end of Roxbury Avenue is largely devoid of vegetation and has been almost entirely stripped of sediment due to a former gravel mining operation. The environment in the vicinity of the ravines is heavily vegetated, however the micro-topography along the bluff margin suggests at least some cutting and filling occurred to accommodate construction of the housing units.

Figure 9. Current conditions at Park Lake Homes I, SW 97th Street; view to the southeast.

Figure 10. Overview of open area explored with shovel probes; view to the southeast.

The extreme western edge of the project overlooks a shallow wetland occupying a north-south trending ravine. An inconspicuous bluff rises sharply for 20 feet (6 meters) immediately east of the pond before gently gaining another 50 feet (15 meters) in elevation further east. It is unclear what the natural landform was like before the Park Lake development because alteration has clearly occurred to accommodate the rows of tightly spaced duplexes and associated road systems.

The entire project parcel exhibits disturbance related to urban development. Surface visibility, in general, is less than 25 percent due to structures, concrete parking areas, and roadways. No archaeological cultural material was encountered during the pedestrian survey or through shovel testing.

A review of records and a survey identified no properties within or adjacent to the APE that are listed on either national, state or local registers, or that appear to meet National Register, King County or City of Seattle landmark criteria for eligibility. Park Lake Homes has been extensively modernized and the buildings no longer retain their architectural integrity. The 1975-82 modernization added new porches and replaced the distinctive wood windows and siding with vinyl materials. Plumbing and heating systems were updated, removing the coal heaters, chimneys and exterior coal bins. The original community buildings were demolished and replaced in the 1970s-80s. The 1943 school building was demolished in 2002. The only building that retains any of its original appearance is the structure at the southeast corner of SW 97th Street and 8th Avenue SW. This building, now used as the Head Start office and food bank, still has some sense of its original appearance, including a brick chimney (Figure 11). However, it has been altered with the addition of vinyl siding, metal windows and large ramps for wheelchair access on the east and west elevations.

Figure 11. Head Start building at the corner of SW 97th Street and 8th Avenue SW.

The buildings in the two adjacent blocks that are included in the APE date primarily from the 1950s-70s. Those buildings that are more than fifty years old have been significantly altered, with new windows and/or cladding and, in many cases, additions.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No significant cultural resources were identified. The project site has undergone a significant amount of disturbance directly related to the construction of the Park Lake housing development. Although no archaeological resources were identified, a moderate possibility exists in some areas for buried archaeological deposits, particularly prehistoric remains. Due to poor surface visibility and the possibility that development has capped rather than destroyed buried heritage resources, a program of selective spot-check monitoring conducted by a professional archaeologist, under the auspices of a formal monitoring and discovery plan, is recommended during construction. Monitoring should include significant ground disturbing activities along the extreme western and eastern margins of the project and within the corridor of 8th Avenue SW due to the presence of wetlands and the possibility of subsurface prehistoric deposits. Monitoring is not recommended for construction activities elsewhere in the project or for those activities requiring little or no ground disturbance in the areas described above .

It is possible that undiscovered heritage resources are present within the APE and in the event that historic or prehistoric cultural remains are exposed during construction, the state archaeologist in Olympia, the King County Historic Preservation Office, and the concerned tribes should be contacted. The King County Sheriff and Medical Examiners Office must be notified immediately of any accidental discovery of human remains during project development. If the remains are determined to be Native American, all concerned tribes must be contacted immediately.

As described above, the existing buildings have lost their architectural integrity and no longer retain their historical significance. No action is recommended.

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APPENDIX A: Consultation Letters

STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 • Olympia, Washington 98501
(Mailing Address) PO Box 48343 • Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
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June 23, 2003

Mr. Greg Borba
King County
Department of Development and Environmental Services
900 Oakesdale Avenue SW
Renton, Washington 98055-1219

In future correspondence please refer to:
Log: 062303-09-HUD
Property: Greenbridge (formerly Park Lake Homes), White Center
Re: Area of Potential Effect, HOPE VI Program Redevelopment of Greenbridge

Dear Mr. Borba:

Thank you for contacting the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) regarding the above referenced action. This consultation is in conformance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations 36CFR800. From your letter, I understand that the King County Housing Authority proposes redevelopment of Greenbridge under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) HOPE VI program.

In response and on behalf of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), I have reviewed the materials forwarded to our office. As a result of this review, I concur with the definition of the APE. Therefore, I look forward to the results of your cultural resources survey efforts, your consultation with the concerned tribes, and receiving the survey report. We would appreciate receiving any correspondence or comments from concerned tribes or other parties that you receive as you consult under the requirements of 36CFR800.4(a)(4).

Again, thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this action. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 360-586-3073 or gregg@cted.wa.gov.

Sincerely,

Gregory Griffith
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Julie Koler

King County

Department of Development and Environmental Services
900 Oakesdale Avenue SW
Renton, WA 98055-1219

INITIATION OF SECTION 106 PROCESS and APE DEFINITION

June 18, 2003

Dr. Allyson Brooks
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 48343
Olympia, WA 98504-8343

King County DDES
Greenbridge (formerly Park Lake Homes)
County File No. A03P0059

Dear Dr. Brooks:

King County Housing Authority (KCHA) is proposing redevelopment of Greenbridge (formerly known as Park Lake Homes I) under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's HOPE VI program. King County Department of Development and Environmental Services (KC DDES) and KCHA are preparing a joint NEPA/SEPA document to satisfy the requirements of state and federal environmental statutes. KC DDES, as the NEPA responsible entity, has determined that the redevelopment is an "undertaking" pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.16(y) and, therefore, subject to Section 106 to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, amended 1992 (NHPA).

The proposed project is redevelopment of an approximately 90 acre public housing community in the NW¼ of NE¼ and NE¼ of NW¼, Section 6, T. 23 N., R. 4 E.. The area is known as White Center (see Figure 1). The existing housing was built in 1942-43 by the federal government as housing for workers in World War II defense plants. Since the 1950s it has been owned by the KCHA and rented to low-income residents. KCHA proposes demolishing the existing housing and replacing it with a mix of rental and privately-owned properties.

Pursuant to compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and 36 CFR § 800.4(a)(1), the KC DDES is hereby initiating consultation for this project. KC DDES requests your assistance in confirming the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE), which is defined as the existing Park Lake Homes I development and selected adjacent properties (see Figure 2). The project is irregularly shaped but is generally bound by SW Roxbury St. on the north, SW 102nd Street to the south, 11th Avenue SW to the west, and 3rd Avenue SW to the east. Areas that are

surrounded on three sides by the proposed Greenbridge project have been included in the APE as the proposed redevelopment may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of these properties.

The KC DDES also initiated consultation on June 18, 2003 with the following local tribes: Muckleshoot, Suquamish, Puyallup, Snoqualmie, and Tulalip. We have also contacted the Duwamish Tribe requesting comment on the project. Pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.3(f) we request your assistance in identifying any other parties entitled to be consulting parties. We request that your comments be submitted to us by July 18, 2003

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (206) 296-7118.Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Greg Borba

Greg Borba, Current Planning Supervisor
Land Use Services Division

Enclosures

Cc: John Eliason, KCHA HOPE VI

King County
Department of Development
and Environmental Services
900 Oakesdale Avenue SW
Renton, WA 98055-1219

INITIATION OF CONSULTATION

June 18, 2003

The Honorable John Daniels, Jr.
Muckelshoot Tribe
39015 172nd Avenue SE
Auburn, WA 98092

King County DDES
Greenbridge (formerly Park Lake Homes I)
County File No.A03P0059

Dear Chairman Daniels:

King County Housing Authority (KCHA) is proposing redevelopment of Greenbridge (formerly known as Park Lake Homes I) under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's HOPE VI program. King County Department of Development and Environmental Services (KC DDES) and KCHA are preparing a joint NEPA/SEPA document to satisfy the requirements of state and federal environmental statutes. KC DDES, as the NEPA responsible entity, has determined that the redevelopment is an "undertaking" pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.16(y) and, therefore, subject to Section 106 to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, amended 1992 (NHPA).

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Pursuant to compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and 36 CFR § 800.4(a)(1), the KC DDES is hereby initiating consultation for this project. KC DDES invites you to comment on the project's potential effect (*see* Area of Potential Effect (APE), which is defined as the existing Park Lake Homes I development and selected adjacent properties - Figure 2). The Project is irregularly shaped but is generally bound by SW Roxbury St. on the north, SW 102nd Street to the south, 11th Avenue SW to the west, and 3rd Avenue SW to the east. Areas that are directly adjacent or surrounded on three sides by the Greenbridge Project have been included in the APE.

Your response to this letter, acknowledging your interest in participating in this undertaking as a consulting party and identifying key tribal contacts, is greatly appreciated. Please provide a response by **July 18, 2003**, so that we may discuss this undertaking and the APE. A request for assistance in confirming the APE was sent to the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation on June 18, 2003

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (206) 296-7118. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Greg Borba

Greg Borba, Current Planning Supervisor
Land Use Services Division

Enclosures

cc: Donna Hogerhuis, Cultural Specialist
John Eliason, KCHA HOPE VI

King County

Department of Development and Environmental Services
900 Oakesdale Avenue SW
Renton, WA 98055-1219

INITIATION OF CONSULTATION

June 18, 2003

The Honorable Bennie J. Armstrong
Suquamish Tribe
P.O. Box 498
Suquamish, WA 98392-0498

King County DDES
Greenbridge (formerly Park Lake Homes I)
County File No.A03P0059

Dear Chairman Armstrong:

King County Housing Authority (KCHA) is proposing redevelopment of Greenbridge (formerly known as Park Lake Homes I) under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's HOPE VI program. King County Department of Development and Environmental Services (KC DDES) and KCHA are preparing a joint NEPA/SEPA document to satisfy the requirements of state and federal environmental statutes. KC DDES, as the NEPA responsible entity, has determined that the redevelopment is an "undertaking" pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.16(y) and, therefore, subject to Section 106 to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, amended 1992 (NHPA).

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If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (206) 296-7118. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Greg Borba

Greg Borba, Current Planning Supervisor
Land Use Services Division

Enclosures

cc: Peg Deam, Cultural Specialist
John Eliason, KCHA HOPE VI

King County

Department of Development and Environmental Services
900 Oakesdale Avenue SW
Renton, WA 98055-1219

INITIATION OF CONSULTATION

June 18, 2003

Mary Frank, Director of Museum
Puyallup Tribe
2002 E. 28th Street
Tacoma, WA 98404

King County DDES
Greenbridge (formerly Park Lake Homes I)
County File No.A03P0059

Dear Director Frank:

King County Housing Authority (KCHA) is proposing redevelopment of Greenbridge (formerly known as Park Lake Homes I) under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's HOPE VI program. King County Department of Development and Environmental Services (KC DDES) and KCHA are preparing a joint NEPA/SEPA document to satisfy the requirements of state and federal environmental statutes. KC DDES, as the NEPA responsible entity, has determined that the redevelopment is an "undertaking" pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.16(y) and, therefore, subject to Section 106 to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, amended 1992 (NHPA).

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If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (206) 296-7118. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Greg Borba

Greg Borba, Current Planning Supervisor
Land Use Services Division

Enclosures

cc: John Eliason, KCHA HOPE VI

King County

Department of Development and Environmental Services
900 Oakesdale Avenue SW
Renton, WA 98055-1219

INITIATION OF CONSULTATION

June 18, 2003

Joseph O. Mullen, CEO
Snoqualmie Tribe
P.O. Box 670
Fall City, WA 98024

King County DDES
Greenbridge (formerly Park Lake Homes I)
County File No.A03P0059

Dear Mr. Mullen:

King County Housing Authority (KCHA) is proposing redevelopment of Greenbridge (formerly known as Park Lake Homes I) under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's HOPE VI program. King County Department of Development and Environmental Services (KC DDES) and KCHA are preparing a joint NEPA/SEPA document to satisfy the requirements of state and federal environmental statutes. KC DDES, as the NEPA responsible entity, has determined that the redevelopment is an "undertaking" pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.16(y) and, therefore, subject to Section 106 to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, amended 1992 (NHPA).

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If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (206) 296-7118. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Greg Borba

Greg Borba, Current Planning Supervisor
Land Use Services Division

Enclosures

cc: John Eliason, KCHA HOPE VI

King County

Department of Development and Environmental Services
900 Oakesdale Avenue SW
Renton, WA 98055-1219

INITIATION OF CONSULTATION

June 18, 2003

Richard Young
Tulalip Tribe
7615 Totem Beach Road
Marysville, WA 98271

King County DDES
Greenbridge (formerly Park Lake Homes I)
County File No.A03P0059

Dear Mr. Young:

King County Housing Authority (KCHA) is proposing redevelopment of Greenbridge (formerly known as Park Lake Homes I) under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's HOPE VI program. King County Department of Development and Environmental Services (KC DDES) and KCHA are preparing a joint NEPA/SEPA document to satisfy the requirements of state and federal environmental statutes. KC DDES, as the NEPA responsible entity, has determined that the redevelopment is an "undertaking" pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.16(y) and, therefore, subject to Section 106 to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, amended 1992 (NHPA).

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If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (206) 296-7118. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Greg Borba

Greg Borba, Current Planning Supervisor
Land Use Services Division

Enclosures

cc: John Eliason, KCHA HOPE VI

King County

Department of Development and Environmental Services
900 Oakesdale Avenue SW
Renton, WA 98055-1219

INITIATION OF CONSULTATION

June 18, 2003

The Honorable Cecile Hansen
Duwamish Tribe
P.O. Box 280
Carnation, WA

King County DDES
Greenbridge (formerly Park Lake Homes I)
County File No.A03P0059

Dear Chairperson Hansen:

King County Housing Authority (KCHA) is proposing redevelopment of Greenbridge (formerly known as Park Lake Homes I) under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's HOPE VI program. King County Department of Development and Environmental Services (KC DDES) and KCHA are preparing a joint NEPA/SEPA document to satisfy the requirements of state and federal environmental statutes. KC DDES, as the NEPA responsible entity, has determined that the redevelopment is an "undertaking" pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.16(y) and, therefore, subject to Section 106 to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, amended 1992 (NHPA).

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If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (206) 296-7118. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Greg Borba

Greg Borba, Current Planning Supervisor
Land Use Services Division

Enclosures

cc: John Eliason, KCHA HOPE VI

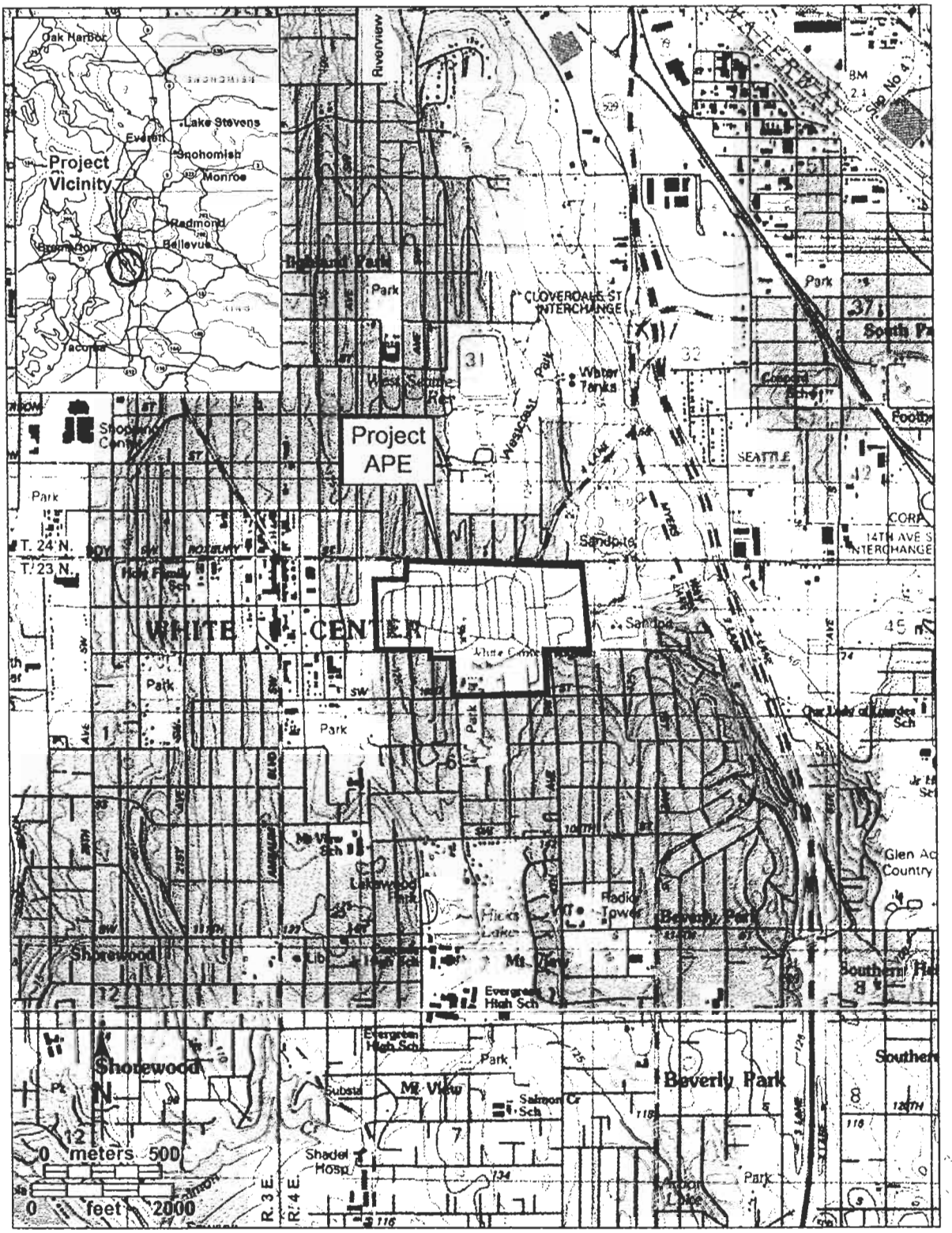

Figure 1. Project location (USGS Seattle South and Burien, 1983, 7.5' x 15' Quads).

Figure 2. Park Lake Homes I redevelopment area and the proposed APE.